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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) METHOD FOR FORMING FULL-COLOR IMAGE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for forming a full-color image by which high-quality full-color images can be fast obtained at a low cost.

SOLUTION: In the method for forming a full-color image, a magenta developer containing a magenta toner, a cyan developer containing a cyan toner, a yellow developer containing a yellow toner, and a black developer containing a black toner are used as the developer. Each toner has 3 to 7.5 μm volume average particle size contains at least 100 pts.wt. of a binder resin, 1 to 20 pts.wt. of a polymer (B) having 1,000 to 3,000 weight average mol.wt. and ≤ 2.0 ratio of weight average mol.wt./number average mol.wt., and a coloring agent. Each maximum deposition amount of the magenta toner, cyan toner and yellow toner on the recording material is controlled to $\leq 5.0 \text{ g/m}^2$.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A production process which forms a latent image on electrostatic latent-image support, and develops this latent image with a developer. And a production process imprinted on a recorded material, without minding a toner image formed on electrostatic latent-image support through a middle imprint object It is the full color image formation method including a toner image which carried out repeatedly for every color of a developer and was imprinted on a recorded material being established. A Magenta developer which contains a Magenta toner as a developer, a cyanogen developer containing a cyanogen toner, While each toner has volume mean particle diameter of 3-7.5 micrometers using a yellow developer containing a yellow toner, and a black developer containing a black toner at least — a binder — resin — 100 — weight — the section — weight average molecular weight — 1000 - 3000 — and — weight average molecular weight — / — number average molecular weight — 2.0 — less than — a polymer — (— B —) — one - 20 — weight — the section — and — a coloring agent — containing — becoming — A full color image formation method characterized by controlling the maximum coating weight to a recorded material of a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner to a two or less 5.0 g/m value, respectively.

[Claim 2] A full color image formation method according to claim 1 characterized by controlling the maximum coating weight to a recorded material of a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner to the two or less 5.0 g/m same value.

[Claim 3] A full color image formation method according to claim 1 or 2 that a polymer (B) is a homopolymer or a copolymer of an aromatic series monomer and/or an aliphatic series monomer.

[Claim 4] claims 1-3 whose glass transition points of binder resin are 50-60 degrees C — a full color image formation method given in either.

[Claim 5] a class and an amount of an after-treatment agent of a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner — abbreviation — same claims 1-4 — a full color image formation method given in either.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the full color image formation method.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally, the full color image formation method forms a latent image on electrostatic latent-image support (photo conductor), and comes to contain the production process (development production process) which develops this latent image with a toner, the production process (imprint production process) imprinted on a recorded material, without minding the toner image formed on electrostatic latent-image support through a middle imprint object, and the production process (fixing production process) established in the toner image on a recorded material. After developing negatives for every color and piling up a toner layer on a recorded material in detail using the toner of four colors of a Magenta color, a yellow color, a cyanogen color, and a black color, a toner layer is established with pressurization and heating. It is common in binder resin, a coloring agent, etc. coarse grinding melting and after kneading and cooling, and to pulverize, to classify by request and to obtain the toner used for such an image formation method at least.

[0003] In recent years, in the field of the above full color image formation methods, high-definition-izing of an image, improvement in the speed of image formation, and low cost-ization are demanded, and various attempts are made about the image formation process and the toner.

[0004] For example, in order to attain high definition-ization of an image, it is known that it is effective to make mean particle diameter of a toner small. However, since the specific surface area of a toner increased by minor diameter-ization of a toner, there was orientation for the amount of toner electrifications per unit weight to become high. When the amount of electrifications became high too much, the problem that the amount of development was restricted and desired image concentration was not obtained arose. Then, in order to prevent the fall of image concentration, in JP,9-114127,A, the attempt which specifies the volume mean particle diameter of a toner, a color-material content, and the toner weight of the solid section on tracing paper is made. According to this convention, also in the diameter toner of a granule, desired image concentration is securable by raising a color-material content. However, if a color-material content was raised, since the electric charge nature of a toner would be greatly influenced by the electric charge engine performance which color material has, the maximum coating weight of development conditions and a toner [especially as opposed to a recorded material] needed to be changed comparatively greatly for every toner. If the difference of the maximum coating weight of the toner to the recorded material for every toner is too large, the conditioning for every toner at the time of development is complicated, and improvement in the speed and low-cost-izing of full color image formation cannot be attained. Moreover, materials other than color material needed to adjust the amount of electrifications for every toner at the time of toner manufacture.

[0005] Moreover, in the manufacturing process of a grinding mold toner, although the pulverizing production process had required long duration comparatively, it was difficult for pulverizing to take long duration further to minor diameter-ization of a toner, and for productivity to fall, and to attain low cost-ization as a result. So, the technology of making the toner constituent before kneading containing specific petroleum resin, and raising the grindability of a toner constituent is reported by JP,11-65161,A. Here, in order to secure the conservation stability of a toner as binder resin, resin 60 degrees C or more is used for a glass transition point. However, when the toner by the technology concerned was used, fixing took long duration comparatively, and improvement in the speed of full color image formation was not attained.

[0006] In order to attain improvement in the speed of full color image formation, reducing the increase of the color-material content of a toner and the coating weight [as opposed to / carry out and / a recorded material] of a toner and lowering the melting initiation temperature of toner binder resin are proposed. However, if the coating weight of a toner was reduced, in order that the number of configuration toners per pixel might decrease, there was a problem that the graininess of the image obtained got worse. That is, the coarse image of a texture was obtained. Moreover, when binder resin with a comparatively low melting initiation temperature was used, there was a problem that toner condensation tends to take place. That is, when a toner was comparatively saved under an elevated temperature, condensation took place, and condensation took place by churning into the development counter.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned situation, and it aims at offering a high speed and the full color image formation method which it is cheap and can be offered for a

high definition full color image.

[0008] Even if this invention does not change the maximum coating weight of the toner to a recorded material for every toner, it aims at offering a high speed and the full color image formation method which it is cheap and can be offered for a high definition full color image again.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A production process which this invention forms a latent image on electrostatic latent-image support, and develops this latent image with a developer. And a production process imprinted on a recorded material, without minding a toner image formed on electrostatic latent-image support through a middle imprint object. It is the full color image formation method including a toner image which carried out repeatedly for every color of a developer and was imprinted on a recorded material being established. A Magenta developer which contains a Magenta toner as a developer, a cyanogen developer containing a cyanogen toner. While each toner has volume mean particle diameter of 3-7.5 micrometers using a yellow developer containing a yellow toner, and a black developer containing a black toner at least — a binder — resin — 100 — weight — the section — weight average molecular weight — 1000 — 3000 — and — weight average molecular weight — / — number average molecular weight — 2.0 — less than — a polymer — (— B —) — one — 20 — weight — the section — and — a coloring agent — containing — becoming — It is related with a full color image formation method characterized by controlling the maximum coating weight to a recorded material of a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner to a two or less 5.0 g/m value, respectively.

[0010] When a specific polymer (B) was used, even if he made a toner a diameter of a granule and filled up this toner with comparatively a lot of coloring agents, an artificer of this invention etc. found out that a difference of electrification level between toners of each color was reduced, and found out that the purpose of this invention was attained easily by using still such a toner on specific development conditions.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The developer used for the method of this invention may be 2 component developer which mixes a toner and a carrier and is obtained, or may be 1 component developer which uses a toner independently. Moreover, although used combining the Magenta developer which contains a Magenta toner as a developer in this invention, the cyanogen developer containing a cyanogen toner, the yellow developer containing a yellow toner, and the black developer containing a black toner, as long as it is not limited to this and can form a full color image, you may use combining the developer of other colors.

[0012] Hereafter, although a toner is explained first, unless it mentions specially, the following explanation may be applied independently to a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, a yellow toner, and a black toner, respectively.

[0013] The toner used in this invention comes to contain binder resin, a specific polymer (B), and a coloring agent at least. In order to use a specific polymer (B) which is explained in full detail in this invention later, a toner has the configuration which the polymer (B) exposed to the particle surface. Since a toner has such a configuration, even if it fills up with comparatively a lot of coloring agents, the probability for a coloring agent to be exposed to the particle surface of a toner is considered that it decreases notably and the difference of the electrification level between the toners of each color based on the difference in the electrification engine performance of each coloring agent is reduced. Moreover, since a toner has the above configurations, the effect that toner condensation stops being able to happen easily is also acquired. The effect that the productivity of a toner improves is also acquired by furthermore using a polymer (B).

[0014] If a polymer (B) is used in manufacture of a toner, in a kneading production process, a polymer (B) is distributed as a particle in binder resin, and since it is ground while a grinding side is formed so that a kneading object may connect the particulate material of a polymer (B) with a grinding production process, it will be thought that the toner which has the configuration which the polymer (B) exposed to the particle surface is obtained. In detail, in the place where the polymer (B) particle in a kneading object exists, since grinding takes place not through the contact surface (interface) of binder resin and a polymer (B) particle but through the interior of a polymer (B) particle, the grinding side concerned is constituted by the polymer (B) and it is thought that a polymer (B) is exposed to the particle surface as a result.

[0015] the polymer (B) used in this invention — weight average molecular weight (Mw) — 1000-3000 — 1000-2800, and weight average molecular weight/number average molecular weight (Mw/Mn) are 1.9 or less preferably 2.0 or less. If such a polymer (B) is not used, the toner of a configuration of having exposed to the particle surface cannot be obtained, but the difference of the electrification level between the toners of each color will need to become comparatively large, and a polymer (B) will need to change the maximum coating weight comparatively greatly for every toner, and will become complicated [the conditioning for every toner at the time of development].

Furthermore, since the glass transition point of a polymer (B) becomes it low that Mw of a polymer (B) is less than 1000, the storage nature (heat-resistant storage nature) when leaving a toner at a comparatively high temperature gets worse, and use becomes difficult practically. On the other hand, if Mw exceeds 3000, the own grindability of material will worsen and the improvement effect of the grindability by using this material will no longer be accepted.

[0016] Mw and Mn of a polymer or resin use the value measured by gel permeation chromatography (807-IT mold; Jasco industrial company make) among this specification. The column was kept at 40 degrees C, in detail, as a carrier solvent, a tetrahydrofuran is dissolved in a sink and 30mg of samples to measure was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 20ml by 10 kg/cm³, and 0.5mg of this solution was introduced with the above-mentioned carrier solvent, and it asked for it by polystyrene conversion.

[0017] As for such a polymer (B), it is preferably desirable the grindability characteristics 0.1-1.0 and to have 0.2-

0.6. A grindability characteristic is one index of it being ground and expressing easy, and means that it is easy to be ground, so that the value concerned is small.

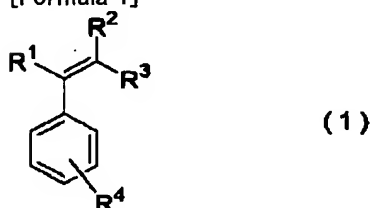
[0018] The grindability characteristic uses the value measured according to the following among this specification. In case a mechanical-cable-type grinder (KTM-0 mold: Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. make) grinds a sample with a volume mean particle diameter of about 2mm at Throughput F (5 kg/h) and the KTM rotational frequency 12000 (rpm), the load power value W1 when passing the load power value W0 and sample at the time of sample passage nothing is recorded. Then, the volume mean particle diameter D of the grinding object obtained by KTM grinding (micrometer) is measured by the coal tar multi-sizer II (made in coal tar Beckmann). Based on the following type, a grindability characteristic is computed from the acquired value.

Grindability characteristic $= (D \times (W1 - W0)) / F$ [0019] Moreover, as for the glass transition point (T_g) of a polymer (B), it is preferably desirable from the viewpoint of the further improvement in heat-resistant storage nature and low-temperature fixable that it is 60–80 degrees C more preferably 55–85 degrees C 50 degrees C or more. Among this specification, using the differential scanning calorimeter (DSC-200: SEIKO electronic company make), the glass transition point of a polymer or resin uses a reference as an alumina, measures a 10mg sample among 20–120 degrees C on condition that the programming rate of 10 degrees C / min, and makes the shoulder value of the Maine endothermic peak the glass transition point.

[0020] As long as it does not dissolve as a class of polymer (B) even if melting kneading of the polymer (B) is carried out with binder resin, and binder resin differs from a grindability, it is not restricted, for example, the homopolymer or copolymer of a well-known aromatic series monomer and/or an aliphatic series monomer can be used. It means that "binder resin differs from a grindability" has [0.5 or more / 0.7 or more] the grindability characteristic of a polymer (B) preferably smaller than the grindability characteristic of binder resin here. By using the polymer (B) and binder resin which have the relation of such a grindability characteristic, a polymer (B) can obtain effectively the toner exposed to the surface.

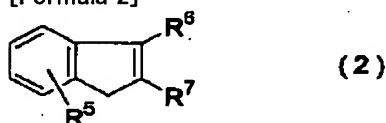
[0021] As an aromatic series monomer, it is a general formula (1);

[Formula 1]



It is [the styrene system monomer expressed with (R1, R2, R3, and R4 being a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1–4, for example, a methyl group, an ethyl group, n-propyl group, and n-butyl independently among a formula, respectively, and being a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, or a methyl group preferably), and] a general formula (2);

[Formula 2]



The indene system monomer expressed with (R5, R6, and R7 being a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1–6, for example, a methyl group, an ethyl group, n-propyl group, n-butyl, n-pentyl radical, and n-hexyl group independently among a formula, respectively, and being a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, or a methyl group preferably) is mentioned.

[0022] As an example of a styrene system monomer, for example Styrene, vinyltoluene, Alpha methyl styrene, isopropenyl toluene, beta-methyl styrene, 1-propenyl toluene, o-chloro styrene, m-chloro styrene, p-chloro styrene, alpha-chloro styrene, beta-chloro styrene, o-bromostyrene, m-bromostyrene, p-bromostyrene, alpha-bromostyrene, beta-bromostyrene, etc. are mentioned. Preferably Styrene, vinyltoluene, alpha methyl styrene, isopropenyl toluene, beta-methyl styrene and 1-propenyl toluene — more — desirable — styrene, vinyltoluene, alpha methyl styrene, and isopropenyl toluene — they are styrene, alpha methyl styrene, and isopropenyl toluene still more preferably. As an example of an indene system monomer, for example, an indene, a methyl indene, an ethyl indene, etc. are mentioned, and especially an indene is desirable also in these. In this case, it is desirable when using a pure monomer with high purity stops coloring of resin, an odor, and the amount of VOC(s) low. An aromatic series monomer is independent, or may be combined and used.

[0023] As an example of an aliphatic series monomer, especially if the above-mentioned aromatic series monomer and a polymerization are possible, it will not be restricted. For example, an isoprene, piperylene, 1,3-butadiene, 1,3-pentadiene, 1, 5-hexadiene, 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene, a chloroprene, Diolefin system monomers, such as 2-BUROMO-1,3-butadiene; Ethylene, A propylene, a butylene, an isobutylene, 2-methyl-butene-1, the monoolefin system monomer of 2-methylbutene-2 grade; A methyl acrylate, An ethyl acrylate, acrylic-acid n-propyl, acrylic-acid isopropyl, Acrylic-acid n-butyl, isobutyl acrylate, acrylic-acid t-butyl, Acrylic-acid n-pentyl, acrylic-acid isopentyl, acrylic-acid neopentyl, Acrylic-acid 3-(methyl) butyl, acrylic-acid hexyl, acrylic-acid octyl, Acrylic-acid

alkyl ester system monomers, such as acrylic-acid nonyl, acrylic-acid DESHIRU, acrylic-acid undecyl, and acrylic-acid dodecyl; A methyl methacrylate, Ethyl methacrylate, methacrylic-acid n-propyl, methacrylic-acid isopropyl, N-butyl methacrylate, methacrylic-acid isobutyl, t-butyl methacrylate, Methacrylic-acid n-pentyl, methacrylic-acid isopentyl, methacrylic-acid neopentyl, Methacrylic-acid 3-(methyl) butyl, methacrylic-acid hexyl, methacrylic-acid octyl, Methacrylic-acid nonyl, methacrylic-acid DESHIRU, methacrylic-acid undecyl, Alkyl methacrylate ester system monomers, such as methacrylic-acid dodecyl; An acrylic acid, Unsaturated-carboxylic-acid system monomers, such as a methacrylic acid, an itaconic acid, and a maleic acid; Acrylonitrile, A maleate, itaconic-acid ester, a vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, benzoic-acid vinyl, a vinyl methyl ethyl ketone, a vinyl hexyl ketone, vinyl methyl ether, vinyl ethyl ether, the vinyl isobutyl ether, etc. are mentioned. It is a monoolefin system monomer and a diolefin system monomer preferably, and is an isoprene preferably [it is more desirable and] to an isoprene, piperylene, 2-methyl-butene-1, the 2-methylbutene -2, and a pan. A **** monomer is independent, or may be combined and used.

[0024] The homopolymer or copolymer of the aromatic series monomer whose aromatic series monomer is 1 or the monomer beyond it chosen from the group which consists of styrene, alpha methyl styrene, and isopropenyl toluene and whose aliphatic series monomer is an isoprene also in the polymer (B) which consists of the above monomers, and/or an aliphatic series monomer is desirable.

[0025] What was compounded considering the diolefin and/or monoolefin which are contained in the decomposition oil fraction by which the byproduction was carried out as such a desirable polymer (B) from the plant which manufactures ethylene, a propylene, etc. according to steam cracking of petroleum as a raw material may be used preferably.

[0026] Moreover, they are polystyrene and Polly alpha methyl styrene preferably from a viewpoint which a polystyrene, Polly alpha-methyl-styrene, and styrene-alpha-methyl-styrene copolymer, an alpha-methyl-styrene-isopropenyl toluene copolymer, a styrene-isopropenyl toluene copolymer, an alpha-methyl-styrene-isopropenyl toluene-isoprene copolymer, a styrene-isopropenyl toluene-isoprene copolymer, etc. are mentioned, and reduces further the difference of the electrification level between the toners of each color as an example of the above desirable polymers (B).

[0027] When using polystyrene as a polymer (B), as for the weight average molecular weight, it is still more desirable that it is 1000-2000. Moreover, when using Polly alpha methyl styrene as a polymer (B), as for the weight average molecular weight, it is still more desirable that it is 2000-2800.

[0028] the amount of the polymer (B) used — the binder resin 100 weight section — receiving — 1 - 20 weight section — it is 3 - 15 weight section preferably. If there is too little amount used, the improvement effect of the grindability of a toner constituent will be hard to be acquired. When there is too much amount used, a toner becomes that overgrinding is easy to be carried out, and there is orientation for toner particle size to change a lot in a development counter.

[0029] It is not restricted especially as binder resin, but well-known synthetic resin or natural resin can be used in the field of the toner for electrostatic-charge image development. For example, polyester system resin, styrene resin, a polyvinyl chloride, phenol resin, natural denaturation phenol resin, natural denaturation maleic resin, acrylic resin, methacrylic system resin, Pori acetic-acid vinyl, silicone resin, polyurethane, polyamide resin, furan resin, an epoxy resin, xylene resin, a polyvinyl butyral, terpene resin, cumarone indene resin, etc. are mentioned. Preferably, the polyester system resin which made polyester system resin or styrene-acrylic resin graft-ize is mentioned. In this invention, it is more desirable to use polyester system resin from a viewpoint of the further improvement in low-temperature fixable.

[0030] Although specifying the softening temperature of binder resin as a means which raises the low-temperature fixable one of a toner from the former was often performed, in this invention, it found out that the direction of a glass transition point correlated with low-temperature fixable one well from the softening temperature of binder resin. Therefore, as for binder resin, in this invention, it is desirable for 45-65 degrees C of the viewpoint of the further improvement in heat-resistant storage nature and low-temperature fixable to glass transition points to be 50-60 degrees C preferably. In addition, as for the softening temperature of binder resin, it is desirable that it is 120 degrees C or less from the color reproduction nature and the glossy viewpoint of a full color image.

[0031] The polyester resin obtained by carrying out the polycondensation of a polyhydric-alcohol component and the multiple-valued carboxylic-acid component as polyester system resin in this invention is usable. Among polyhydric-alcohol components, as a dihydric alcohol component For example, polyoxypropylene (2 2) -2, 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane, Polyoxypropylene (3 3) -2, 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane, Polyoxypropylene (6) -2, 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane, A polyoxyethylene (2 0) -2, 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane, The bisphenol A alkylene oxide addition products, such as a polyoxyethylene (2 2) -2 and 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane, Ethylene glycol, a diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1, 2-propylene glycol, 1, 3-propylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, Neopentyl glycol, 1, 4-butene diol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1, 4-cyclohexane dimethanol, dipropylene glycol, a polyethylene glycol, a polytetramethylene glycol, bisphenol A, hydrogenation bisphenol A, etc. are mentioned. As an alcoholic component more than trivalent, they are a sorbitol, 1, 2 and 3, 6-hexane tetrol, 1, 4-sorbitan, pentaerythritol, dipentaerythritol, tripentaerythritol, 1 and 2, 4-butane triol, 1 and 2, 5-pentanetriol, glycerol, isobutane triol, and 2-methyl, for example. - 1, 2, 4-butane triol, trimethylolethane, trimethylol propane, 1 and 3, 5-trihydroxy methylbenzene, etc. are mentioned.

[0032] Moreover, as a divalent carboxylic-acid component, the anhydride or low-grade alkyl ester of a maleic acid, a fumaric acid, a citraconic acid, an itaconic acid, glutaconic acid, a phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, a terephthalic acid,

cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid, a succinic acid, an adipic acid, sebacic acid, an azelaic acid, a malonic acid, an n-dodecenyl succinic acid, an iso dodecenyl succinic acid, n-dodecyl succinic acid, an iso dodecyl succinic acid, n-OKUTE nil succinic acid, an iso OKUTE nil succinic acid, n-octyl succinic acid, iso octyl succinic acids, and these acids be

[0033] As a carboxylic-acid component more than trivalent, for example 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic acid (trimellitic acid), 1, 2, 5-benzene tricarboxylic acid, 2 and 5, 7-naphthalene tricarboxylic acid, 1 and 2, 4-naphthalene tricarboxylic acid, 1, 2, 4-butane tricarboxylic acid, 1 and 2, 5-hexane tricarboxylic acid, 1 A 3-dicarboxyl-2-methyl-2-methylene carboxy propane, The anhydride of 1, 2, 4-cyclohexane tricarboxylic acid, tetrapod (methylene carboxyl) methane, 1, 2 and 7, 8-octane tetracarboxylic acid, pyromellitic acid, en pole trimer acids, and these acids, low-grade alkyl ester, etc. are mentioned.

[0034] The polyester resin obtained considering at least one sort chosen from the group which uses the bisphenol A alkylene oxide addition product as a principal component as a polyhydric-alcohol component, and consists of a terephthalic acid, a fumaric acid, a dodecenyl succinic acid, and benzene tricarboxylic acid as a multiple-valued carboxylic-acid component also in the polyester resin which consists of the above monomer components as a principal component is desirable.

[0035] The polyester resin obtained from a viewpoint of the further improvement in low-temperature fixable, using a terephthalic acid and a fumaric acid as a multiple-valued carboxylic-acid component, using polyoxypropylene (2 2) - 2, 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane (it being called "PO") and a polyoxyethylene (2 2) -2, and 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane (it being called "EO") as a polyhydric-alcohol component is desirable. At this time, it is still more desirable than PO to use many EO(s) and to use many fumaric acids rather than a terephthalic acid. It is for making it a glass transition point not become high too much, maintaining a desired grindability characteristic.

[0036] When using the above polyester resin as binder resin, as for the acid number, it is preferably desirable that it is 3 - 20 KOHmg/g three to 30 KOHmg/g. While raising the dispersibility of the pigment which contains carbon black by using the polyester resin of such the acid number, or an electrification control agent, the toner which has more sufficient amount of electrifications can be obtained.

[0037] In order to control the glossiness of an image in the full color toner which fixable [as a toner for heat roller fixing] and offset-proof nature are raised especially in this invention, and needs translucency, two kinds of polyester resin with which softening temperatures differ as polyester resin may be used. At this time, the acid number of those mixed resin should just be above-mentioned within the limits.

[0038] As a coloring agent used by this invention, the well-known pigment and well-known color which are used as a coloring agent for full color toners from the former are usable. For example, carbon black, activated carbon, black titanium oxide, aniline blue, Cull coil blue, chrome yellow, ultra marine blue, E. I. du Pont de Nemours oil red, Quinoline yellow, methylene-blue chloride, a copper phthalocyanine, the Malachite Green OKISA rate, Lamp black, a rose bengal, C. I. pigment red 48: 1, the C.I. pigment red 122, the C.I. pigment red 57:1, the C.I. pigment red 184, the C.I. pigment yellow 12, the C.I. pigment yellow 17, the C.I. pigment yellow 93, C. I. pigment yellow 97, the C.I. pigment yellow 109, C.I. pigment yellow 110, the C.I. pigment yellow 155, the C.I. pigment yellow 180, C.I. pigment yellow 185, C. I. solvent yellow 162, the C.I. pigment blue 15:1, and C.I. pigment blue 15:3 grade can be mentioned. In a black toner, some or all of a coloring agent, such as various carbon black, activated carbon, and black titanium oxide, may be replaced with the magnetic substance. As the magnetic substance, well-known magnetic-substance particles, such as a ferrite, magnetite, and iron, are usable, for example. The mean particle diameter of a magnetic particle has especially preferably desirable 0.5 micrometers or less 1 micrometer or less in the semantics which acquires the dispersibility at the time of manufacture. the case where the magnetic substance is added in viewpoints, such as scattering prevention, giving the property as a nonmagnetic toner to a toner — the addition — the binder resin 100 weight section — receiving — 0.5 - 10 weight section — desirable — 0.5 - 8 weight section — it is 1 - 5 weight section more preferably.

[0039] Although the content of a coloring agent should just be suitably determined according to the hiding power of a coloring agent, and the maximum coating weight at the time of image formation, even if it is filled up with comparatively a lot of coloring agents in this invention, since the electrification nature of the toner of each color hardly changes, using comparatively mostly is more effective. For example, when the maximum coating weight of the toner to a recorded material is 4 g/m², the range of 6.5 - 12 weight section and the C.I. pigment blue 15:3 are used [the C.I. pigment red 57:1] for the range of 4 - 8 weight section, and the C.I. pigment yellow 180 in the range of 5.5 - 10 weight section (criteria are the binder resin 100 weight section). In addition, as for the coloring agent used for the toner of a Magenta, cyanogen, and yellow, it is desirable to be used as a masterbatch ground and obtained, after carrying out melting kneading beforehand with the binder resin used, and the amount of [at that time used] should just become above-mentioned [the coloring agent content in the toner obtained] within the limits.

[0040] A toner may be made to contain an electrification control agent and a release agent by request. As an electrification control agent for a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and yellow toners, the electrification control agent of the colorlessness which does not have a bad influence on the color tone of a color toner and translucency, white, or light color is usable, for example, the zinc of salicylic acid derivatives, the metal complex of chromium, a carixarene system compound, an organic boron compound, a fluorine-containing quaternary-ammonium-salt system compound, etc. are used suitably. As the above-mentioned salicylic-acid metal complex, a thing with a thing given [as an organic boron compound] in JP,2-221967,A with a thing [given in JP,53-127726,A, JP,62-145255,A, etc.] given [as a carixarene system compound] in JP,2-201378,A etc. is usable.

[0041] A wax is used as a release agent. As a wax, a well-known wax is usable in the field of the toner for

electrostatic-charge image development, for example, polyethylene wax, a polypropylene wax, carnauba wax, a rice wax, a SAZORU wax, a montan ester wax, the Fischer Tropsch wax, paraffin wax, etc. can be mentioned. Desirable especially as for the melting point of a desirable wax, it is 50-90 degrees C to use the wax of the low melting point from a viewpoint of the further improvement in low-temperature fixable and improvement in the separability from a fixing roller. The addition of a release agent has desirable 0.5 - 5 weight section to the binder resin 100 weight section.

[0042] It faces obtaining a toner, and first, after mixing the above-mentioned binder resin, a polymer (B), a coloring agent and other additives, for example, a release agent, an electrification control agent, etc. with well-known mixed equipments, such as a Henschel mixer, melting kneading is carried out with well-known kneading equipment, it cools, and a kneading object is obtained. Subsequently, a kneading object is ground and classified and carries out momentary heat-treatment by request. Finally in this invention, 3-7.5 micrometers of volume mean particle diameter of a toner particle are 4-6.5 micrometers preferably. If particle size is too small, the condensation at the time of past [the high one], the time of storage and supply, and development will serve as [the adhesion force between toners] a technical problem according to increase of the surface area of a toner. If particle size is too large, level of graininess (fineness of a texture) required as a full color image cannot be attained. As equipment for performing momentary heat-treatment, a SAFUYUJINGU system (Japanese pneumatic industrial company make) is usable, for example.

[0043] To a toner, it is desirable to add various organic one / inorganic particle (after-treatment agent) for the purpose of grant of a fluidity or cleaning nature. As a non-subtlety particle, for example Silicon carbide, boron carbide, titanium carbide, Zirconium carbide, hafnium carbide, vanadium carbide, tantalum carbide, Carbonization niobium, tungsten carbide, chromium carbide, carbonization molybdenum, calcium carbide, Various carbide, such as a diamond carbon lactam, boron nitride, titanium nitride, Various borides, such as various nitrides, such as zirconium nitride, and zirconium boride, Titanium oxide, a calcium oxide, a magnesium oxide, a zinc oxide, copper oxide, Various oxides, such as an aluminum oxide, a silica, and colloidal silica, titanate-acid calcium, Various titanate-acid compounds, such as titanate-acid magnesium and strontium titanate, Various fluorides, such as various sulfides [such as molybdenum disulfide], magnesium fluoride, carbon, etc. fluoride, independent in various nonmagnetic inorganic particles, such as various metallic soap, such as aluminum stearate, calcium stearate, zinc stearate, and magnesium stearate, talc, and a bentonite, -- or it can combine and use.

[0044] As an organic particle, particles, such as the styrene system which corned for the purpose, such as a cleaning assistant, by wet polymerization methods, such as an emulsion-polymerization method, a soap free emulsion-polymerization method, and a nonaqueous distribution polymerization method, a gaseous-phase method, etc., acrylic (meta), benzoguanamine, a melamine, Teflon (registered trademark), silicon, polyethylene, and polypropylene, can be used.

[0045] As for a non-subtlety particle especially a silica, titanium oxide, an alumina, a zinc oxide, etc., it is desirable that surface treatment is carried out by the well-known method from a viewpoint of heat-resistant storage nature and environmental-proof stability using processing agents which have the hydrophobing processing agent currently used from the former, such as a silane coupling agent, a titanate system coupling agent, silicone oil, and a silicone varnish, a fluorine system silane coupling agent, fluorine system silicone oil, an amino group, and a quarternary-ammonium-salt radical, such as a coupling agent and denaturation silicone oil.

[0046] the configuration of the particle (after-treatment agent) *(ed) by a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and the yellow toner outside in this invention -- abbreviation same -- suppose that it is desirable and the same. Here, a configuration shall be judged for all the after-treatment agents by which it is [abbreviation] "identitas" or "it is the same" were added more than the 0.3 weight section to the toner 100 weight section in each toner, and a class and an amount shall mean that "abbreviation identitas" or the "same" after-treatment agent is added in common in each toner, respectively. what the class of after-treatment agent includes the chemical formula with which the raw material of a particle is expressed, and primary [an average of] particle size, and is meant -- carrying out -- especially -- the class of after-treatment agent -- abbreviation -- being the same -- a chemical formula with the particle raw material same irrespective of the existence of surface treatment -- it can express -- and -- this -- the first [an average of] particle size in each toner of the after-treatment agent expressed with the same chemical formula means that it is within the limits which is **20% of those averages, respectively moreover, the amount of an after-treatment agent -- abbreviation -- being the same -- the above -- it means that the addition (addition to the toner 100 weight section) in each toner of the after-treatment agent expressed with the same chemical formula is within the limits of **20% of those averages, respectively. Since the development nature and imprint nature of a toner will change for every color of a toner if the configurations of an after-treatment agent differ for every color of a toner, it will be necessary to design development conditions etc. for every color of a toner. Being designed similarly is desirable although you may be the Magenta toner of the above [a black toner] for low-cost-izing, a cyanogen toner and a yellow toner, and the toner of a separate installation meter in this invention.

[0047] It is desirable to the toner 100 weight section 0.05 - 5 weight section and to carry out 0.1-3 weight section addition of the above-mentioned particle preferably. The above-mentioned particle may be used combining it two or more sorts, and those total quantities should just be above-mentioned within the limits in that case.

[0048] The carrier which can use the thing better known than before as a carrier for 2 component developers as a carrier used in order to use the above toners as a 2 component developer, for example, consists of magnetic-substance particles, such as iron and a ferrite, the resin coat carrier which comes to cover such a magnetic-substance particle with resin, or the binder mold carrier which comes to distribute the impalpable powder of a

magnetic-substance particle in binding resin can be used. It is desirable from viewpoints, such as toner SUPENTO, to use the resin coat carrier which used silicone system resin, the copolymerization resin (graft resin) of organopolysiloxane and a vinyl system monomer, or polyester system resin as covering resin also in these carriers, and the carrier which the resin which isocyanate was made to react to the copolymerization resin of organopolysiloxane and a vinyl system monomer, and was obtained especially covered is desirable from a viewpoint of endurance, environmental-proof stability, and SUPENTO-proof nature. The monomer which has substituents, such as a hydroxyl group which has isocyanate and reactivity as the above-mentioned vinyl system monomer, is used preferably. Moreover, as for the volume mean particle diameter of a carrier, it is preferably desirable from high-definition reservation and a viewpoint of carrier fogging prevention to use a 20-60-micrometer thing 20-100 micrometers.

[0049] Subsequently, the full color image formation method of this invention is explained. The full color image formation method of this invention is characterized by controlling the maximum coating weight to the recorded material of using a developer which was mentioned above and a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner to a comparatively small value in the well-known full color image formation method.

[0050] The production process developed with the developer which formed the latent image on electrostatic latent-image support (photo conductor), and mentioned this latent image above in detail, And the production process imprinted on a recorded material, without minding the toner image formed on electrostatic latent-image support through a middle imprint object In the full color image formation method including the toner image which carried out repeatedly for every color of a developer and was imprinted on the recorded material being established the maximum coating weight to the recorded material of a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner — respectively — two or less 5.0 g/m — desirable — 2 - 5.0 g/m² — it controls to the value of 3.0 - 4.8 g/m² more preferably. By using a specific developer in this way in this invention with the specific "maximum coating weight" of the toner to a recorded material, about a high definition full color image, it is cheap and it becomes possible a high speed and to provide. If the above-mentioned coating weight exceeds 5.0g/m², comparatively, fixing at low temperature becomes difficult, and since a comparatively high fixing temperature and/or comparatively long time amount are required for attaining sufficient fixing, improvement in the speed and low-cost-izing of full color image formation cannot be attained to coincidence.

[0051] When using said developer above "the maximum coating weight of the toner to a recorded material" in this invention, the complicatedness of the conditioning for every toner at the time of development can be mitigated by making the "maximum coating weight to a recorded material" of a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner into within the limits of **5% of those averages, respectively. That is, mitigating the complicatedness of the conditioning for every toner at the time of development, about a high definition full color image, it is cheap and it becomes possible a high speed and to provide. Without changing the maximum coating weight of the toner to a recorded material for every toner by controlling further in this invention to the same value of above-mentioned [the maximum coating weight to the recorded material of a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner] within the limits, about a high definition full color image, it is cheap and it becomes possible a high speed and to provide.

[0052] In this invention, it is desirable to control like [the maximum coating weight to the recorded material of a black toner] the maximum coating weight of a Magenta toner, a cyanogen toner, and a yellow toner. By controlling such, it is because it becomes possible about a high definition full color image a high speed and to be cheap and to provide still more easily. When for that using carbon black as a coloring matter, it is desirable to fully distribute carbon black.

[0053] In this invention, "the maximum coating weight to the recorded material of a toner" is "a peak of the toner which finally appears on a recorded material", and is one of the conditions beforehand set up for every toner in full color image formation equipment.

[0054] "The maximum coating weight to the recorded material of a toner" is determined depending on "the peak (henceforth the photo conductor maximum coating weight) of the toner to which development may adhere at electrostatic latent-image support" and "the imprint effectiveness (when not using a middle imprint object) from electrostatic latent-image support to a recorded material", or "the imprint effectiveness and the imprint effectiveness (when using a middle imprint object) from a middle imprint object to a recorded material" from electrostatic latent-image support to a middle imprint object. The photo conductor maximum coating weight is determined by the potential of the image section in electrostatic latent-image support and the potential of the non-image section, the surface potential of developer support, the distance of electrostatic latent-image support and developer support, the magnetism of a carrier, resistance of a carrier, the amount of conveyances of the developer to a developer support top, the peripheral-speed ratio of developer support and electrostatic latent-image support, etc.

[0055] Hereafter, the case where a full color image is formed using the above-mentioned image formation method is explained briefly. First, the photo conductor (electrostatic latent-image support) of a photo conductor drum is charged in homogeneity with a primary electrification vessel, the laser light modulated with the Magenta picture signal of a manuscript performs image exposure, and an electrostatic latent image is formed on a photoconductor drum. Next, after developing this electrostatic latent image with the Magenta development counter which holds the developer containing a Magenta toner and forming a Magenta toner image on a photoconductor drum, this Magenta toner image is imprinted to the conveyed recorded material with an imprint electrification vessel. On the other hand, the photo conductor drum after the Magenta toner image was imprinted is discharged with the electrification vessel for electric discharge, and is cleaned by the cleaning means. After developing after that this electrostatic latent

image by the developer which contains electrification with the primary electrification machine of a photo conductor drum, formation of the electrostatic latent image to photo conductor drum lifting by the image exposure using a cyanogen picture signal, and a cyanogen toner again like the formation method of the above-mentioned Magenta toner image, the cyanogen toner image to the recorded material with which the above-mentioned Magenta toner image is imprinted is imprinted. Furthermore, formation of a yellow toner image and formation of a black toner image are performed like the formation method of the above-mentioned Magenta toner image one by one, and the color toner image of four colors is imprinted to a recorded material, and it is established with pressurization and heating according the imprinted full color image to a fixing roller etc.

[0056] Even if it changes the formation sequence of each color picture, there is especially no problem. Moreover, in the above-mentioned explanation, although the configuration which carries out the sequential imprint of each color toner image directly to a recorded material was shown, after piling up each color toner image to middle imprint objects, such as a middle imprint belt, and carrying out a sequential imprint to them, a superposition image may be collectively imprinted to a recorded material.

[0057] The full color image formation method of this invention is faced actually carrying out. Since the sensitivity of a photo conductor and the electrification property of a developer may be changed and "the photo conductor maximum coating weight (maximum coating weight to the recorded material of a toner)" may be changed with change of the operating environments (temperature, humidity, etc.) of the equipment which adopted the method concerned, It is desirable to perform automatic concentration control (automatic control of the photo conductor maximum coating weight) about each of the toner of a color with which plurality differs periodically.

[0058] Automatic concentration control is amending the photo conductor maximum coating weight to a regular value by forming a criteria toner image (solid image) on electrostatic latent-image support according to predetermined development conditions, and changing suitably strange good development conditions, such as potential of the image section in electrostatic latent-image support and potential of the non-image section, and surface potential of developer support, based on the coating weight of this criteria toner image.

[0059] While a desirable mode small performs the above-mentioned automatic concentration control, measures the surface potential of the electrostatic latent-image support charged on condition that predetermined with a surface potential measurement means for every fixed period and makes a storage means memorize the measured value The last measured value memorized by this measured value and the storage means is compared, when the amount of fluctuation is larger than a predetermined value, said automatic concentration control is performed, and in being smaller than a predetermined value, it controls to maintain the last development conditions, without performing said automatic concentration control. When performing automatic concentration control, by the time the image of the 1st sheet outputs, the latency time for dozens of seconds will occur, but if control according to the amount of fluctuation of the surface potential of the above electrostatic latent-image support performs, since the automatic concentration control with a comparatively small effect is no longer performed and the count of automatic concentration control of activation will be effectively reduced as a result, working capacity improves.

[0060] The 1st mode in which form a criteria toner image about each of the toner of a color with which plurality differs according to the amount of fluctuation of the surface potential of said electrostatic latent-image support, and development conditions are set up in another desirable mode in case automatic concentration control is performed, A criteria toner image is formed only about the predetermined color of the toners of a color with which plurality differs, development conditions are set up, and the 2nd mode in which the development conditions of other colors are set up is chosen based on the development conditions of this predetermined color. If selection based on the amount of fluctuation of the surface potential of such electrostatic latent-image support is performed, since [which not necessarily performs automatic concentration control about the toner of all colors / being required] it is lost and the count of activation of automatic concentration control is effectively reduced as a result, working capacity will improve.

[0061] In the method of this invention, aiming at further improvement in working efficiency by adopting combining the two above-mentioned desirable modes, over a long period of time, it is high-speed and cheap and a high definition full color image can be offered.

[0062]

[Example] (Manufacture of binder resin (polyester resin)) The alcoholic component and the acid component were put into the four glass opening flask furnished with a thermometer, a stirrer, a flowing-down type capacitor, and a nitrogen installation pipe with the polymerization initiator (dibutyl tin oxide) by the mole ratio shown in a table 1. It was made to react, agitating this at 220 degrees C under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind in a mantle heater, and polyester resin A1 and A2 was obtained. The obtained polyester resin had physical properties as shown in a table 1. In addition, EO is among a table and PO is a polyoxyethylene (2 2) about polyoxypropylene (2 2) -2 and 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane. - TPA expresses a terephthalic acid and FA expresses a fumaric acid for 2 and 2-screw (4-hydroxyphenyl) propane.

[0063]

[A table 1]

ポリエステル 樹脂	アルコール成分		酸成分		Mn	Mw/Mn	Tg (°C)	Tm (°C)	酸価 (KOHmg/g)	水酸価 (KOHmg/g)	粉碎性 指数
	PO	EO	FA	TPA							
A1	1.0	10.0	7.0	2.0	3500	3.6	55.4	98.0	4.8	29.1	2.2
A2	10.0	1.0	—	9.0	3900	3.8	64.5	100.2	3.8	27.4	1.8

[0064] (Manufacture of a polymer (B))

– 1.5g of BF₃–phenol complexes was dropped in [small quantity / every] about 10 minutes, having taught resin B1 styrene (99.9% of purity) 150g, and toluene 150g to the autoclave, and keeping temperature at 5 degrees C under stirring. Then, stirring was continued for further 3 hours. Next, after having added 50ml of sodium–hydroxide aqueous solutions 5%, stirring violently for 30 minutes and decomposing a catalyst, the water layer was separated, further, after rinsing until it became neutrality about polymerized oil, an unreacted oil and solvent toluene were distilled off and polystyrene 120g was obtained as residue. The polymer concerned was used as resin B1, and physical properties were shown in a table 2.

[0065] – 1.5g of BF₃–phenol complexes was dropped in [small quantity / every] about 10 minutes, having taught 150g [of resin B-2 alpha methyl styrene] (99.8% of purity), and toluene 150g to the autoclave, and keeping temperature at 5 degrees C under stirring. Then, stirring was continued for further 3 hours. Next, after having added 50ml of sodium–hydroxide aqueous solutions 5%, stirring violently for 30 minutes and decomposing a catalyst, the water layer was separated, further, after rinsing until it became neutrality about polymerized oil, an unreacted oil and solvent toluene were distilled off and 120g of Polly alpha methyl styrene was obtained as residue. The polymer concerned was made into resin B-2, and physical properties were shown in a table 2.

[0066] – 250g [of resin B3 alpha methyl styrene] (99.8% of purity) and isopropenyl toluene 250g and toluene 500g are put into a three-neck flask, and a 3 fluorine boron phenol complex is added small quantity every under churning, and it was made to react at 20 degrees C for 3 hours, cooling by the dry ice acetone bath. Subsequently, alkali was added, deactivation of the catalyst was carried out, and it removed, it condensed in order to drive out a solvent and an unreacted monomer, and the alpha-methyl-styrene-isopropenyl toluene copolymer was obtained as residue. The polymer concerned was used as resin B3, and physical properties were shown in a table 2.

[0067] – Resin B4 isopropenyl toluene (98% of purity) 200g, 200g [of alpha methyl styrene] (98% of purity), 120g [of C5 system petroleum fractions obtained by the pyrolysis of petroleum naphtha] (isoprene), and toluene 500g is put into a three-neck flask, and a 3 fluorine boron phenol complex is added small quantity every under churning, and it was made to react for 3 hours, cooling by the dry ice acetone bath. Next, after having added the NaOH aqueous solution, agitating violently and decomposing a catalyst, the aqueous phase was separated and the oil-like polymerization object was obtained. After rinsing an oil-like polymerization object furthermore until it became neutrality, heating reduced pressure distilling off of an unreacted oil and the solvent was carried out, and the massive white alpha-methyl-styrene-isopropenyl toluene-isoprene copolymer as residue was obtained. The polymer concerned was made into resin B4 and physical properties were shown in a table 2.

[0068] – Polystyrene was obtained by the same process as resin B1 except having made resin B5 reaction time into 2 hours. The polymer concerned was made into resin B5 and physical properties were shown in a table 2.

– Polly alpha methyl styrene was obtained by the same process as resin B-2 except having made resin B6 reaction time into 4.5 hours. The polymer concerned was made into resin B6 and physical properties were shown in a table 2.

[0069]

[A table 2]

重合体 (B)		Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn	Tg (°C)	粉碎性 指数
B1	ポリスチレン	1500	1000	1.5	62	0.3
B2	ポリ-α-メチルスチレン	2800	1500	1.9	75	0.5
B3	α-メチルスチレン-イソプレニル トルエン共重合体	2400	1500	1.6	72	0.5
B4	α-メチルスチレン-イソプレニル トルエン-イソプレニル共重合体	1900	1100	1.7	65	0.3
B5	ポリスチレン	900	650	1.4	40	0.2
B6	ポリ-α-メチルスチレン	3100	1700	1.8	88	0.7

[0070] (Manufacture of a pigment masterbatch) The pigment used for manufacture of a full color toner was used as

a pigment masterbatch obtained by the following methods. The binder resin and the pigment which are used in each example or the example of a comparison were taught to the pressurized kneader at a rate of the weight ratio (resin: pigment) 7:3, and it kneaded at 120 degrees C for 1 hour. Coarse grinding was carried out by the hammer mill after cooling, and the pigment masterbatch of 30 % of the weight of pigment content was obtained. As a pigment, C.I.Pigment Yellow180 (Hoechst A.G. make), C.I.Pigment Blue 15-3 (Dainippon Ink make), and C.I.Pigment Red 57-1 (Dainippon Ink make) were used.

[0071] After having used toner M1 polyester resin A1 and a pigment masterbatch so that it might become the polyester resin A1;100 weight section and C.I.Pigment Red57-1;5 weight section, carrying out 10 weight sections addition of the resin B1 at this and mixing with a Henschel mixer, melting kneading was carried out by the extruder. coarse grinding after cooling the obtained kneading object -- and it pulverized and the grinding object with a volume mean particle diameter of 5.5 micrometers was obtained. Then, the grinding object was classified and the toner particle with a volume mean particle diameter of 6 micrometers was obtained. After adding the hydrophobic silica (H2000; Hoechst A.G. make) 0.9 weight section, the hydrophobic titanium oxide (particle size of 50nm) 0.9 weight section, and the strontium titanate (particle-size [of 350nm], BET specific surface area9m2/g) 2.0 weight section and carrying out mixed processing with a Henschel mixer to this toner particle 100 weight section, the Magenta toner (M1) was obtained.

[0072] The toner Y1 and C1 pigment masterbatch were changed, and toners Y1 and C1 were obtained by the same process as a toner M1 except having used polyester resin A1 and a pigment masterbatch so that it might become the polyester resin A1;100 weight section and C.I.Pigment Yellow180;8.5 weight section or polyester resin A1;100 weight section, and C.I.Pigment Blue15-3;7 weight section.

[0073] The toner K1 pigment masterbatch was changed into carbon black (mho gal L; Cabot Corp. make; pH2.5; primary [an average of] particle size of 24nm), and the toner K1 was obtained by the same process as a toner M1 except having used polyester resin A1 and carbon black so that it might become the polyester resin A1;100 weight section and the carbon black;8 weight section.

[0074] Toners M2-M12 were obtained by the same process as a toner M1 except having used the binder resin, polymer (B), and pigment masterbatch which were shown in toner M2 - M12 table 3 - a table 5 so that it might become the written toner presentation. Toners Y2-Y12 were obtained by the same process as a toner Y1 except having used the binder resin, polymer (B), and pigment masterbatch which were shown in toner Y2 - Y12 table 3 - a table 5 so that it might become the written toner presentation.

[0075] Toners C2-C12 were obtained by the same process as a toner C1 except having used the binder resin, polymer (B), and pigment masterbatch which were shown in toner C2 - C12 table 3 - a table 5 so that it might become the written toner presentation.

Toners K2-K12 were obtained by the same process as a toner K1 except having used the binder resin, the polymer (B), and carbon black which were shown in toner K2 - K12 table 3 - a table 5 so that it might become the written toner presentation.

[0076] It used combining the toner shown in a table 3 - a table 5, and an example and example of comparison each example, or the example of a comparison estimated the following items.

[0077] (Productivity) When a mechanical-cable-type grinder (KTM-0 mold; Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. make) ground a sample (toner constituent (what carried out 2mm mesh pass with the feather mill after kneading cooling)) at Throughput F (5 kg/h) and the KTM rotational frequency 12000 (rpm), the load power value W1 when passing the load power value W0 and sample at the time of sample passage nothing was recorded. Then, the volume mean particle diameter D of the grinding object obtained by KTM grinding (micrometer) was measured by the multi-sizer II (made in coal tar Beckmann). The grindability characteristic was computed based on the following type, and it evaluated according to the following ranks. In addition, evaluation was performed about each toner and the average was shown.

Grindability characteristic (H) = $(D_x (W1 - W0)) / F$ [0078]

O; $1.0 \leq H < 1.5$;

O; $0.5 \leq H < 1.0$ or $1.5 \leq H < 2.0$;

x; $H < 0.5$ (too soft) or $2.0 \leq H$ (too hard).

[0079] (Heat-resistant storage nature) After leaving toner 10g under a 50-degree C elevated temperature for 24 hours, the state of aggregation of a toner was observed visually. In addition, evaluation was performed about each toner and the worst result was shown.

O : the aggregate was not seen at all;

O : although the aggregate existed, it got loose with the weak impact;

x: The aggregate existed and it did not get loose easily.

[0080] (Electrification nature) The amount of electrifications of each toner was measured with the electric-field separation method. The average was calculated from the amount of electrifications of a Magenta toner, a yellow toner, a cyanogen toner, and a black toner. The difference of the amount of electrifications of each toner and the average concerned was searched for, and it asked for the rate (X (%)) of the difference concerned to the average. The rate concerned was evaluated according to the following ranks. In addition, evaluation was performed about each toner and the worst result was shown. The carrier used the acrylic denaturation silicone coat ferrite carrier.

O; $-5 \leq X \leq 5$ (%);

O; $-10 \leq X < -5$ (%) or $5 < X \leq 10$ (%);

x; $X < -10$ (%) or $10 < X$ (%).

[0081] the following evaluation — a toner — an acrylic denaturation silicone coat ferrite carrier and a toner — 2 component developer prepared and obtained so that a mixing ratio might become 5% of the weight was used.

[0082] (Graininess) A Magenta, yellow, cyanogen, and 2 component developer of black were carried in the digital full colour copying machine (CF910; Minolta Co., Ltd. make) with which the toner maximum coating weight was set as the value shown in a table 3 – a table 5, and Society of Electrophotography of Japan chart 1995 No 5-1 was copied.

O; it was better than the graininess of the present product.;

x; it was inferior to the graininess of the present product.

[0083] (Low-temperature fixable) 1.5cmx1.5cm 3 color superposition image (a Magenta toner, a yellow toner, and cyanogen toner) was printed, carrying a Magenta, yellow, cyanogen, and 2 component developer of black in the digital full colour copying machine (CF910; Minolta Co., Ltd. make) set as the value which the maximum coating weight of each toner shows in a table 3 – a table 5, and changing fixing temperature by 2-degree-C unit in the range of 120 degrees C – 170 degrees C. The image was bent from middle to two and viewing estimated the detachability of the image. Temperature between the fixing temperature when an image bending and exfoliating to the section circumference and fixing temperature when an image bends and only the section exfoliates was made into fixing minimum temperature.

O; fixing minimum temperature was less than 145 degrees C.;

O; fixing minimum temperature was 145 degrees C or more less than 155 degrees C.;

**; fixing minimum temperature was 155 degrees C or more less than 165 degrees C. (practically with no problem)

x; fixing minimum temperature was 165 degrees C or more (practically problematic).

[0084]

[A table 3]

		粒径 (μm)	トナー組成			付着量 (g/m^2)	評価				
			バインダー 樹脂	重合体(B) 種/部*	着色剤** 使用量(部)		生産性	耐熱 保管性	粒状性	帯電性	低温 定着性
実施例1	トナーM1	6	A1	B1/10	5	4.5	◎	○	○	◎	◎
	トナーY1	6	A1	B1/10	8.5						
	トナーC1	6	A1	B1/10	7						
	トナーK1	6	A1	B1/10	8						
実施例2	トナーM2	6	A1	B2/10	5	4.5	◎	◎	○	◎	○
	トナーY2	6	A1	B2/10	8.5						
	トナーC2	6	A1	B2/10	7						
	トナーK2	6	A1	B2/10	8						
実施例3	トナーM3	6	A1	B3/10	5	4.5	◎	◎	○	○	○
	トナーY3	6	A1	B3/10	8.5						
	トナーC3	6	A1	B3/10	7						
	トナーK3	6	A1	B3/10	8						
実施例4	トナーM4	6	A1	B4/10	5	4.5	◎	○	○	○	◎
	トナーY4	6	A1	B4/10	8.5						
	トナーC4	6	A1	B4/10	7						
	トナーK4	6	A1	B4/10	8						
実施例5	トナーM5	6	A1	B1/5	5	4.5	○	○	○	○	◎
	トナーY5	6	A1	B1/5	8.5						
	トナーC5	6	A1	B1/5	7						
	トナーK5	6	A1	B1/5	8						

*バインダー樹脂100重量部に対する重合体 (B) の使用量を示す。

**バインダー樹脂100重量部に対する着色剤の使用量を示す。

[0085]

[A table 4]

	粒径 (μm)	トナー組成			付着量 (g/m^2)	評価				
		バインダー 樹脂	重合体(B) 種/部*	着色剤** 使用量(部)		生産性	耐熱 保管性	粒状性	帯電性	低温 定着性
実施例6	トナ-M6	A1	B1/10	6.5	3.5	◎	○	○	○	◎
	トナ-Y6	A1	B1/10	11						
	トナ-C6	A1	B1/10	9						
	トナ-K6	A1	B1/10	8						
実施例7	トナ-M7	A2	B1/10	5	4.5	◎	○	○	◎	△
	トナ-Y7	A2	B1/10	8.5						
	トナ-C7	A2	B1/10	7						
	トナ-K7	A2	B1/10	8						
比較例1	トナ-M8	A1	-/0	5	4.5	×	×	○	×	○
	トナ-Y8	A1	-/0	8.5						
	トナ-C8	A1	-/0	7						
	トナ-K8	A1	-/0	8						
比較例2	トナ-M9	A1	B1/25	5	4.5	×	○	○	◎	○
	トナ-Y9	A1	B1/25	8.5						
	トナ-C9	A1	B1/25	7						
	トナ-K9	A1	B1/25	8						
比較例3	トナ-M10	A1	B1/10	3.5	7	◎	○	×	◎	△
	トナ-Y10	A1	B1/10	6						
	トナ-C10	A1	B1/10	5.3						
	トナ-K10	A1	B1/10	8						

*バインダー樹脂100重量部に対する重合体(B)の使用量を示す。

**バインダー樹脂100重量部に対する着色剤の使用量を示す。

[0086]

[A table 5]

		粒径 (μm)	トナー組成			付着量 (g/m^2)	評価				
			ハインダー 樹脂	重合体(B) 種/部*	着色剤** 使用量(部)		生産性	耐熱 保管性	粒状性	帯電性	低温 定着性
比較例4	トナ-M11	6	A1	B5/10	5	4.5	◎	×	○	×	◎
	トナ-Y11	6	A1	B5/10	8.5						
	トナ-C11	6	A1	B5/10	7						
	トナ-K11	6	A1	B5/10	8						
比較例5	トナ-M12	6	A1	B6/10	5	4.5	○	◎	○	×	△
	トナ-Y12	6	A1	B6/10	8.5						
	トナ-C12	6	A1	B6/10	7						
	トナ-K12	6	A1	B6/10	8						

*パインダー樹脂100重量部に対する重合体 (B) の使用量を示す。

**パインダー樹脂100重量部に対する着色剤の使用量を示す。

[0087] (Manufacture of an acrylic denaturation silicone coat ferrite) It is 100 weight ***** about a methyl ethyl ketone at a flask with an equipped with a stirrer, a capacitor, a thermometer, a nitrogen installation pipe, and dropping equipment capacity of 500ml. Under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, at 80 degrees C, the solution which was made to dissolve the methyl methacrylate 86.7 weight section, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 5.1 weight section, 3-methacryloxypropyl tris (trimethylsiloxy) silane 58.2 weight section and 1, and 1'-azobis (cyclohexane-1-carbonitrile) 1 weight section in the methyl-ethyl-ketone 100 weight section, and was obtained was dropped into the rear-spring-supporter reactor in 2 hours, and was ripened for 5 hours. after adjusting isophorone diisocyanate / trimethylol propane adduct (IPDI/TMP system: NCO%=6.1%) as a cross linking agent to the obtained resin so that the OH/NCO mole fraction may become 1/1 — a methyl ethyl ketone — diluting — a fixed ratio — the coat resin solution which is 8 % of the weight was prepared.

[0088] Using the baking ferrite powder F-800 (volume mean particle diameter: micrometers [50], Powdertech make) as core material, the above-mentioned coat resin solution was applied and dried with Spira Cota (Okada elaborate company make) so that the amount of covering resin to core material might become 1.5% of the weight. In hot blast circuit system oven, at 160 degrees C, the obtained carrier was left for 1 hour and calcinated. The ferrite powder bulk after cooling was cracked using the sieve shaker which attached 106 micrometers of openings, and a 75-micrometer screen mesh, and the acrylic denaturation silicone coat ferrite carrier was obtained.

[0089] (Other measuring methods)

- Temperature which is equivalent to one half of the height of the point ending [outflow] from the outflow start point when carrying out the melting outflow of the sample of 3 1cm on condition that the pore (the path of 1mm, a length of 1mm) of a dice, 30kg/cm² of pressurization, and the programming rate of 3 degrees C / min was made into softening temperature using the measuring method flow tester (CFT-500: Shimadzu Corp. make) of the softening temperature Tm of resin.

- The acid number is the value which dissolved the 10mg sample in toluene 50ml, titrated using the mixed indicator of 0.1% of bromthymol blue, and Phenol Red with N / 10 potassium hydroxides / alcoholic solution by which standardization was carried out beforehand, and was computed from the consumption of N / 10 potassium hydroxides / alcoholic solution.

[0090] - The particle size of a toner was measured using the coal tar multi-sizer II.

- The mean particle diameter of an inorganic particle was observed with the transmission electron microscope (JEM-1010 mold; the JEOL datum company make), measured the diameter of 100 particles, and asked for mean particle diameter.

[0091]

[Effect of the Invention] By this invention, it is high-speed and cheap and a high definition full color image can be offered.

[Translation done.]

評価	低溫 耐熱性	粒状性	帯電性	帯電性 定着性	生産性	付着量 (g/m ²)	トナー組成									
							着色剤*	種/部*	重合体(B)	樹脂	種/部*	重合体(B)	着色剤*	使用量(部)	付着量 (g/m ²)	生産性
◎	○	○	○	◎	◎	3.5	A1	B1/10	5	A1	B1/10	5	A1	B1/10	9	◎
◎	○	○	○	◎	◎	4.5	A2	B1/10	8	A2	B1/10	8	A2	B1/10	5	◎
○	○	○	○	◎	◎	4.5	A1	B1/25	5	A1	B1/25	5	A1	B1/25	8	◎
○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	4.5	A1	B1/25	8.5	A1	B1/25	8.5	A1	B1/25	7	◎
△	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	7	A1	B1/10	8	A1	B1/10	8	A1	B1/10	5.3	△

*バインダー樹脂100重量部に対する重合体 (B) の使用量を示す。

**バインダー樹脂100重量部に対する着色剤の使用量を示す。

評価	低溫 耐熱性	粒状性	帯電性	帯電性 定着性	生産性	付着量 (g/m ²)	トナー組成									
							着色剤*	種/部*	重合体(B)	樹脂	種/部*	重合体(B)	着色剤*	使用量(部)	付着量 (g/m ²)	生産性
◎	○	○	○	◎	◎	4.5	A1	B5/10	6	A1	B5/10	6	A1	B5/10	8	◎
◎	○	○	○	◎	◎	4.5	A1	B5/10	6	A1	B5/10	6	A1	B5/10	8	◎
△	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	4.5	A1	B6/10	6	A1	B6/10	6	A1	B6/10	8.5	△

*バインダー樹脂100重量部に対する重合体 (B) の使用量を示す。

**バインダー樹脂100重量部に対する着色剤の使用量を示す。

管、滴下装置を備えた容量50mlのフラスコにメチルエチルケトンに100重量部仕込んだ、蒸発皿を80℃でメチルメタクリレート86.7重量部、2-ヒドロキシエチルメタクリレート5.1重量部、3-メタクリロキシプロピルトリリス (トリメチルシリロキシ) シラン88.2重量部および、1'-アゾビス (シクロヘキサノール-1-カルボニトリル) 1重量部を、メチルエチルケトン100重量部に溶解させて得られた溶液を2時間おきに反転器中に滴下し、5時間熟成させた。得られた樹脂に対して、架橋剤としてインホロゲンジメチルアセート/トリメチロールプロパンアダクト (PDI/TMP系 : NC0%-6.1%) を0.1/100重量比で1/1となるように調整した後メチルエチルケトンで希釈して固定は8重量%であるコート樹脂溶液を調製した。

【0088】 コア材として合成フェリット粉F-800 (体積平均粒径: 50μm、バクダーク社製) を用い、上記コート樹脂溶液をコア材に対する被覆樹脂量が1.5重量%になるようにスベラコーター (岡田精工社製) により塗布・乾燥した。得られたキャリアを熱風循環式オーブン中に160℃で1時間放置して焼成した。冷却後フェリット粉バレルを目標106μmと75μmのスクリーンメッシュを取り付けたフルイ振とう器を用いて解砕し、アクリル変性シリコンコンフォートフェリットキャリアを得た。

【0089】 (他の測定方法)

・樹脂の軟化点T_gの測定法
フローテスター (CFT-500; 島津製作所社製) を用い、ダイスの細孔 (径1mm、長さ1mm)、加圧30kg/cm²、昇温速度3℃/minの条件で1cm³の試料を溶融流出させたときの流出開始点から流出終了点の高さの1/2に相当する温度を軟化点とした。

・酸価は、10mgの試料をトルエン50mlに溶解し、0.1%のプロムチンモルブールとフェノールレッドの混合指示薬を用いて、予め調整されたN/10水酸化カリウム/アルコール溶液で滴定し、N/10水酸化カリウム/アルコール溶液の消費量から算出した値である。

【0090】 トナーの粒径はコールターマルチサイザー-IIを用いて測定した。

・無機微粒子の平均粒径は透過型電子顕微鏡 (TEM-1010型; 日本電子株式会社) で観察し、粒子100個の直径を測定し、平均粒径を求めた。

【0091】

【0087】 (アクリル変性シリコンコンフォートフェリットの製造) 攪拌器、コンデンサー、温度計、蒸発皿、滴下装置を備えた容量50mlのフラスコにメチルエチルケトンに100重量部仕込んだ、蒸発皿を80℃でメチルメタクリレート86.7重量部、2-ヒドロキシエチルメタクリレート5.1重量部、3-メタクリロキシプロピルトリリス (トリメチルシリロキシ) シラン88.2重量部および、1'-アゾビス (シクロヘキサノール-1-カルボニトリル) 1重量部を、メチルエチルケトン100重量部に溶解させて得られた溶液を2時間おきに反転器中に滴下し、5時間熟成させた。得られた樹脂に対して、架橋剤としてインホロゲンジメチルアセート/トリメチロールプロパンアダクト (PDI/TMP系 : NC0%-6.1%) を0.1/100重量比で1/1となるように調整した後メチルエチルケトンで希釈して固定は8重量%であるコート樹脂溶液を調製した。

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